

*CHRYSOPA DORSALIS*, BURM., AT OXSHOTT, SURREY.—On July 8th, 1921, I took from a Scots fir at Oxshott a second instar *Chrysopa* larva which was new to me, and, having seen the majority of our British species, I suspected that this might prove to be *C. dorsalis*, although the example in question did not entirely answer Miss E. M. Alderson's description of that species (*v.* 'E. M. M.,' March, 1911). On June 1st of this year I was so fortunate as to observe the emergence of this insect, and was pleased to find that my expectations proved correct. *C. dorsalis* was first recorded as British in 1900, when it was discovered by the late Mr. Alfred Beaumont at Oxshott. Since then, I believe I am right in saying, it has not been captured in that locality. Near King's Lynn in Norfolk, however, Mr. E. A. Atmore has for some years taken it fairly regularly, and in 1917 Mr. B. S. Harwood recorded several specimens which he took near Colchester, Essex. The species is therefore decidedly uncommon in this country, and this record of its reappearance in its old haunts may be of interest.—C. L. WITHYCOMBE; Walthamstow, June 6th, 1922.

THE RELATIVE ATTRACTIVENESS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR MOTHS.—Some interesting letters have recently appeared in this Journal anent the attraction and non-attraction of present-day electric street-lamps for moths, and there is a suggestion that the attraction is some kind of electric emanation rather than the actual light vibrations themselves. The writers, however, appear to have left out of consideration that other sources of light are equally attractive to moths and certain other insects as is the electric one. Both oil and gas lamps are powerful attractions, as also is the acetylene light; and even a candle will serve to trap many insects; it therefore seems superfluous to invoke any other kind of ray than the light-ray itself, notwithstanding that the present type of electric light (the gas-filled incandescent filament) seems to attract much fewer moths. I particularise this type of light, as the complaint seems to be against this form, and the Borough Electrical Engineer of Lowestoft informs me that he sees no difference in the attractive power of the old type of arc (the Crompton enclosed arc) and the modern "flame arc." But the filament lamps are certainly less attractive, and this was the case with the old "carbon filament" equally with the present "metallic filament" which has superseded it, and may more than likely be due to the greater intrinsic brilliancy of the "arc" lights. I have collected for twenty-five years at gas and electric lamps and have had some remarkable nights at both. In the year 1904 at Lowestoft I took in one night sixty-four different *species* of moths at the electric lamps, which were of the "Crompton enclosed arc" type on the top of the standards, with "carbon filaments" on the lower arms, which were lit on the extinction of the upper arms. There was a falling off at once in the "visitors" on this taking place, but as it was about 1 a.m. the lateness of the hour (or perhaps I should say the earliness) may account in some measure for this, though I should also be inclined to say the diminution in brilliancy was certainly a factor. I consider the fact that gas and other forms of illumination being equally attractive as electric, does